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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/871,990	05/31/2001	Daniel Fishman	2378/105	4679

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EXAMINER

BONSHOCK, DENNIS G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/871,990	Applicant(s) FISHMAN, DANIEL	
	Examiner Dennis G. Bonshock	Art Unit 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8, 9, 11-16, 23 and 33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8, 9, 11-16, 23, and 33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1-10-05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 11-07-2005.

2. Claims 1-33 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

3. Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11-16, 23, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar.

4. Claims 7, 10, 17-22, and 24-32 have been cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The 112 rejection will be removed and the claims will be interpreted as having at least one server that is a storage location associated with the users, as this is what the applicants' provided as direction for support in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11-16, 23, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar.

9. With regard to claim 1, which teaches a method of transferring web-based information over a network to a personal information management system having calendar and contact data for a set of users, Narurkar teaches, in column 2, lines 10-14 and lines 22-28, a system in which data is transferred over the web to personal information management systems, where a PIM by definition contain appointment and address book information (Microsoft Computer Dictionary, 5th edition). With regard to claim 1, further teaching permitting a user to select the Web-based information on a Web page viewable in a Web browser, Narurkar teaches, in column 9, line 65 through column 10, line 5, in column 5, lines 58-67, and column 6, lines 16-28, a user selecting information for transfer via websites located on browsers. With regard to claim 1, further teaching using a toolbar associated with a web browser the tool bar having one or more selectable indicators of Web-based information type such type being selectable for a group including address and event, associated with the Web-based information so that the user can make an identification of the information type, Narurkar teaches, in column 12, lines 18-40, allowing the user to specify the type of information (specify that data is for address book) via icons on the toolbar, and further teaching in column 3, lines 15-27 and column 9, lines 2-6, providing indication of the type, by a manual mapping. Narurkar further teaches, in column 12, line 60 through column 13, line 10, the toolbar having source and destination icons where the destination can be an application program, executed by a processing unit on a handheld device, and further in

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column 8, line 58 through column 9, line 6, the user highlighting text and data to be transferred based on selection of a destination icon on a toolbar, where destination is and application program, where as shown in column 9, lines 30-45 and in column 13, lines 11-25, both the source and destination have application programs with associated data types, from very different types of applications (see column 9, lines 30-45). With regard to claim 1, further teaching creating a transfer request that includes at least the set of web-based information and an address for a server associated with the personal information management system and in communication with the network, Narurkar teaches, in column 8, line 60 and in column 12, lines 50-66, a user highlighting a piece of data to be transferred, then selecting a destination icon on the toolbar, in which to transfer it to. With regard to claim 1, which further teaches sending the transfer request to the server, the server having access to the calendar and contact data for the set of users, Narurkar teaches, in column 11, lines 8-10 and lines 26-35, the request being through a server and that the server is aware of the 'forms' of the client (sample data). With regard to claim 1, further teaching storing the set of web-based information at the server, the set of web-based information associated with at least one user in the set of users, in accordance with the type identification, Narurkar teaches, in column 2, lines 10-14, the transfer of data between disparate application programs and databases running on disparate computer platforms including desktop computers, hand held computers, and web servers, where the information to be transferred is selected by the user (see column 8, lines 60-67). Though Narurkar teaches the transferring of information to a specific application, he doesn't specifically state the "type" of application

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being specified as an address or an event. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of having the teachings of Narurkar to recognize that specifying of the destination application (of varying type) provides and indication of information type (such as a .doc for a Word document and .xls for a Excel document). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Narkurkar teaches the transferring of address based data (see column 12, line 30), and appointment data (as is in the standard PIM), and further the providing of a toolbar for the selection of a destination where the destination can be a specific client resident application (such as Word, Excel, Outlook (a date organizer), Organizer, any PIM or PDA, etc) (see column 8, line 60 through column 9, line 45).

10. With regard to claim 2, which teaches the transfer request being a hypertext transfer protocol request, Narurkar teaches, in column 3, lines 48-55, the transfer being between computers and web servers, where it is inherently known in the art that the standard World Wide Web protocol is http.

11. With regard to claim 3, which teaches the Web-based information being stored in a database in communication with the server, Narurkar teaches, in column 2, lines 10-14, the web base information being stored in databases.

12. With regard to claim 4, which teaches the network being the Internet, Narurkar teaches, in column 2, lines 47-50, the transmittal of forms over the Internet.

13. With regard to claim 5, which teaches the Web-based information being contact information and the set of web-based information being stored with the contact data for

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the at least one user, Narurkar teaches, in column 9, lines 29-35, the passed information including first name, last name, personal title, street address, city, state country, and zip code.

14. With regard to claim 6, which teaches the Web-based information being and event and the set of web-based information being stored with the contact data for the at least one user, Narurkar teaches, in column 21, lines 55-61, the determining if the pattern matching is using a date pattern (as would be used for a scheduled event).

15. With regard to claim 8, which teaches sending a response from the server to the web browser to indicate that the set of web-based information has been transferred to the personal information management system, Narurkar teaches, in column 9, line 55, that the system uses TCP/IP, which is known in the art to be a handshaking protocol that sends acknowledgements (ACKS) when data has been successfully received.

16. With regard to claim 9, which teaches web-based information being selected by a user by highlighting information displayed by the web browser, Narurkar teaches, in column 8, line 60-66, the user transferring data by highlighting the select text and selecting the transfer icon.

17. With regard to claim 11, which teaches a system for transferring web-based information over a network to a personal information management system having calendar and contact data for a set of users, Narurkar teaches, in column 2, lines 10-14 and lines 22-28, a system in which data is transferred over the web to personal information management systems, which by definition contain appointment and address book information (Microsoft Computer Dictionary, 5th edition). With regard to claim 11,

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further teaching a process running on a server, in communication with a web browser, and permitting a user to select the Web-based information on a Web page viewable in a Web browser, Narurkar teaches, in column 9, line 65 through column 10, line 5, in column 5, lines 58-67, and column 6, lines 16-28, a user selecting information for transfer via websites located on browsers, where the data is provided by a server. With regard to claim 11, further teaching using a toolbar associated with a web browser the tool bar having one or more selectable indicators of Web-based information type such type being selectable for a group including address and event, associated with the Web-based information so that the user can make an identification of the information type, Narurkar teaches, in column 12, lines 18-40, allowing the user to specify the type of information (specify that data is for address book) via icons on the toolbar, and further teaching in column 3, lines 15-27 and column 9, lines 2-6, providing indication of the type, by a manual mapping. Narurkar further teaches, in column 12, line 60 through column 13, line 10, the toolbar having source and destination icons where the destination can be an application program, executed by a processing unit on a handheld device, and further in column 8, line 58 through column 9, line 6, the user highlighting text and data to be transferred based on selection of a destination icon on a toolbar, where destination is and application program, where as shown in column 9, lines 30-45 and in column 13, lines 11-25, both the source and destination have application programs with associated data types from very different types of applications (see column 9, lines 30-45). With regard to claim 11, further teaching creating a transfer request including at least the set of web-based information selected by the user, the

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transfer request directing the set of web-based information to the PIM system based on the information type selected by the user, Narurkar teaches, in column 12, lines 60-66, the toolbar containing transfer destination icons, for selecting a transfer to a particular destination. With regard to claim 11, further teaching a process for sending the transfer request to the server, at least one server, coupled to the network, to receive the transfer request and store the set of web-based information, in a storage location associated with the user, Narurkar teaches, in column 2, lines 10-14, the transfer of data between disparate application programs and databases running on disparate computer platforms including desktop computers, hand held computers, and web servers, where the information to be transferred is selected by the user (see column 8, lines 60-67).

Though Narurkar teaches the transferring of information to a specific application, he doesn't specifically state the "type" of application being specified as an address or an event. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of having the teachings of Narurkar to recognize that specifying of the destination application provides an indication of information type (such as a .doc for a Word document and .xls for a Excel document). One would have been motivated to make such a combination because Narkurkar teaches the transferring of address based data (see column 12, line 30), and appointment data (as is in the standard PIM), and further the providing of a toolbar for the selection of a destination where the destination can be a specific client resident application (such as Word, Excel, Outlook (a date organizer), Organizer, any PIM or PDA, etc) (see column 8, line 60 through column 9, line 45).

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18. With regard to claim 12, which teaches the transfer request being a hypertext transfer protocol request, Narurkar teaches, in column 3, lines 48-55, the transfer being between computers and web servers, where it is inherently known in the art that the standard World Wide Web protocol is http.

19. With regard to claim 13, which teaches the Web-based information being stored in a database in communication with the server, Narurkar teaches, in column 2, lines 10-14, the web base information is stored in databases.

20. With regard to claim 14, which teaches the Web-based information being contact information and the set of web-based information being stored with the contact data for the at least one user, Narurkar teaches, in column 9, lines 29-35, the passed information including first name, last name, personal title, street address, city, state country, and zip code.

21. With regard to claim 15, which teaches the Web-based information being and event and the set of web-based information being stored with the contact data for the at least one user, Narurkar teaches, in column 21, lines 55-61, the determining if the pattern matching is using a date pattern (as would be used for a scheduled event).

22. With regard to claim 16, which teaches web-based information being selected by highlighting information displayed by the web browser, Narurkar teaches, in column 8, line 60-66, the user transferring data by highlighting the select text and selecting the transfer icon.

23. With regard to claim 23, which teaches presenting a confirming indicator on the toolbar, the confirming indicator confirming transfer of web-based information to the

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PIMS, Narurkar teaches, in column 16, line 30 through column 17, line 26, a communication between the server and the client determining the status of the transfer, but doesn't specifically teach displaying the status in a toolbar. Narurkar does teach a browser (see column 9, line 65 through column 10, line 13), where browsers are known in the art to contain a status bar. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Narurkar before him at the time the invention was made to modify the toolbar to contain status information. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because the standard web browser contains a status bar.

24. With regard to claim 33, which teaches the user-interaction with one of the selected indicators also initiates transfer of the Web-based information, Narurkar teaches, in column 8, lines 60-67 and column 12, line 60 through column 13, line 10, sending the information upon user selection of a destination icon on the toolbar.

Response to Arguments

25. The arguments filed on 11-07-2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

26. The applicants' argue that Narurkar doesn't teach selecting an information type (calendar information, address information) for the selected text.

27. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Narurkar teaches; in column 12, lines 18-40, allowing the user to specify the type of information (specify that data is for address book, or appointment data) via icons on the toolbar, and further teaching in

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column 3, lines 15-27 and in column 9, lines 2-6, providing indication of the type, by a manual mapping. Narurkar further teaches, in column 12, line 60 through column 13, line 10, the toolbar having source and destination icons where the destination can be an application program, executed by a processing unit on a handheld device, and further in column 8, line 58 through column 9, line 6, the user highlighting text and data to be transferred based on selection of a destination icon on a toolbar, where destination is an application program, where as shown in column 9, lines 30-45 and in column 13, lines 11-25, both the source and destination have application programs with associated data types.

28. Narkurkar further teaches the transferring of address based data (see column 12, line 30 and in Outlook™ specified in column 9, line 42), and appointment data (as is in the standard PIM and an Organizer like that in column 9, line 42), and further the providing of a toolbar for the selection of a destination types where the destination can be a specific client resident application of varying types (such as Word™, Excel™, Outlook™ (a date organizer), Organizer, any PIM or PDA, etc) (see column 8, line 60 through column 9, line 45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of having the teachings of Narurkar to recognize that specifying of the destination application provides an indication of information type (such as a .doc for a Word document and .xls for a Excel document).

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29. The applicants' argue that Narurkar takes no interest in appointment functionality of PIMS.

30. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Narurkar teaches appointment data (as is in the standard PIM and an Organizer like that in column 9, line 42). Furthermore, a PIM by definition contain appointment and address book information (Microsoft Computer Dictionary, 5th edition).

31. The applicants' argue that Narurkar teaches a user transparent process of exchanging data while the claimed invention requires user selection of a data type.

32. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Narurkar teaches an improvement over the cited background section (in column 3, lines 15-27), but maintains the manual mapping of a element to a specific application type (see column 9, lines 2-6).

Conclusion

33. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

34. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

35. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dennis G. Bonshock whose telephone number is (571) 272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

36. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

37. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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dgb



RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173